

Docket No. 740756-2689
Application No. 10/736,679
Page 2 of 13

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:

Please replace the paragraphs starting on page 1, line 16 to page 2, line 4 with the following amended paragraphs:

When light is absorbed by an organic compound (organic molecule), the organic compound (organic molecule) gets to have energy (an excited state). ~~Through~~ Through this excited state, various photochemical reactions may be developed or light emission (luminescence) may be generated, and various applications have been tried. In particular, as an application field of a light-emitting compound, an electroluminescent device (a device that emits light by applying electric field) can be given.

In the case of using an organic compound as a light emitter, the emission mechanism of an electroluminescent device is a carrier injection type. In other ~~wards~~ words, by applying a voltage with an electroluminescent layer sandwiched between electrodes, an electron injected from a cathode and a hole injected from an anode are recombined in the electroluminescent layer to form a molecule in an excited state (hereinafter, referred to as an excited molecule), and energy is released to emit light while the excited molecule moves back toward the ground state.

In the foregoing electroluminescent device, the electroluminescent layer is generally formed of a thin film about below 1 μm . Further, since the foregoing electroluminescent device is a self-luminous device, where the electroluminescent layer itself emits light, a backlight that is used for a conventional liquid crystal display is unnecessary. Therefore, ~~it is~~ a great advantage of using such devices is that it is possible to ~~be manufactured to have manufacture~~ a significantly a thin thickness and a lightweight display.

Please replace the two paragraphs beginning on line 30 of page 2 to line 9 of page 3 with the following amended paragraphs:

By the way, light emission observed in the foregoing electroluminescent device is a luminous phenomenon in an excited molecule moving back toward a ground state. ~~At this point~~ When excited, the ~~excited~~ molecule formed from an organic molecule can take two kinds ~~that are~~ of state: a singlet excited state (S^*) and a triplet excited state (T^*). In addition, the statistic generation ratio in an electroluminescent device ~~be is~~ is considered to be $S^* : T^*$

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Docket No. 740756-2689
Application No. 10/736,679
Page 3 of 13

= 1 : 3 (see Non-Patent Document 2, for example).

(Non-Patent Document 2)

Tetsuo TSUTSUI, Text of the third lecture meeting, ~~Bletin~~ Bulletin of Organic
Molecular/Bioelectronics Subcommittee, Society of Applied Physics, p. 31-37 (1993)

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